

TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

September 30, 1937

No. 5

The BARBER-COLMAN SYSTEM of SPOOLING and WARPING

ONE OF THE EARLIEST
installations of the Barber-
Colman System of Spooling
and Warping, made in 1917, is
still in operation on a two-
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During the

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since that installation, every
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increase in the number of
automatic spoolers in use.
Leading cotton manufacturers
have recognized and taken ad-
vantage of the many benefits
offered by the Barber-Colman
System of Spooling and Warp-
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60% of all the cotton looms in
the South . . . the leading
cotton manufacturing section
of the country . . . are using
warps prepared on Barber-
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in this specialized field is as-
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that these machines will
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Gaston County Division S. T. A. Has Interesting Discussion

THE Gaston County Division of the Southern Textile Association held its Fall Meeting on Friday evening, September 24th, in the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company Community House, at Ranlo, N. C. The meeting was called to order at 7:30 o'clock by Marshall Dilling, superintendent of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, Chairman of the Division.

Chairman Dilling: It is time to begin, gentlemen, and we will go immediately into our program.

Just at this time it is very interesting to every carder, spinner and weaver to know what kind of cotton they are going to get. The new crop is coming in, and it is of interest to find out how it is going to run and what characteristics it will have. With that thought in mind, we have asked Mr. Sherman, of the Trenton Cotton Mills, to talk to us on that subject, and his talk will be followed by a little discussion.

S. H. Sherman, Supt., Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia: I am not going to tell you about the new crop, because I do not know anything about it yet. We began to run some of it this week, and what we have seen so far looks good to us. We have heard all kinds of stories about unfavorable rains having affected the colors and grades, and I do not know what is coming later on.

The first question on our list has reference to the way we handle a new crop, whether it is better to mix the green cotton with the old cotton or to run each crop separately. I am going to straddle the fence by saying that there is some advantage in either method. But what I am going to say does not in any way settle the question.

To begin with, a new crop contains more moisture than an old crop. Old cotton has stayed around in the warehouse for a year and may have lost five, ten or fifteen pounds of its original moisture—the moisture that was in it when it was ginned. This extra moisture makes it not only harder to clean and card but makes it more difficult to dry and gives us a problem in keeping our numbers even. As it goes through the mill it dries out somewhat, and there arises the problem of keeping our numbers. With these problems, I prefer, under normal conditions, to mix the new, green cotton with old cotton. In that way the old, dry cotton will absorb some of this excess moisture; it dries out the new cotton, and you can work on it better if the new crop is mixed with the old.

The question arises, if we do run it separately, how far through the mill should we carry the separation. I doubt, unless there is some special reason to make it necessary, whether it is worth the cost and trouble to run the old crop out clear through the mill, emptying all our bobbins and spools to get rid of the old cotton. If we do not do

that, however, we are going to get it mixed, starting at the roving frames, where the creels are split, and are going to mix it there and have all sorts of various proportions as it proceeds on through the mill from that point. For that reason I prefer to mix it in the opening room, where we are assured of uniform, even mixtures.

Occasionally we have no choice. Last year, with the mills running full time during the summer, and with a short crop, particularly of staple cottons, our old crop was about to run out when we got hold of the new crop. In fact, I imagine some of us were wondering whether the old crop would hold out until the new crop arrived. Under that condition it was necessary to run the new cotton entirely when we got it. This year, because of the unfavorable rains, I think it is best to mix it, so that the new crop will be drying out while we are running the last of the old crop.

Some customers know that cotton plush weavers find it necessary for their spinners to run out the old crop, to avoid mixing colors in their work. The new crop and the old crop dye different shades, so that it is impossible to run the two yarns in their work. Under those conditions, we have to use it separately. Under normal conditions, however, I prefer to mix it, where no special conditions make it necessary to separate the two crops.

Chairman Dilling: Thank you, Mr. Sherman. I should like to ask if anybody has begun on the new crop this year and has gone far enough to tell us what its characteristics are. Cotton brokers tell us that the new crop is of very poor quality. We have run very little of it. I did make a test, however, and found that it had 11.04 per cent moisture, which is about 3 per cent more than you are going to be able to get in your yarn. If anyone here has had any experience with the new crop this year we should like to hear from you.

George R. Grice, Supt., Excell Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.: I have run it mixed; I have not run any by itself.

Chairman Dilling: Mr. Ashmore, Southern editor of *Textile World*, has a bit of cotton here that was picked by the Rust cotton picker. If any of you want to see it, you may look at it before leaving. Some day you may have to spin cotton that is picked by that machine.

We will pass on to Question 3: "What is the best speed on a vertical opener to keep cotton from curling, on staple $1\frac{1}{8}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ "?" That is the cotton that we shall spin a lot of, and questions have been raised in the last few years about speeds on opening machines. This question relates to the vertical opener. What do you find the best speed?

Mr. Grice: I have run a vertical opener at 500 and have run a great deal faster than that, and I believe it

does better at lower speed—from 450 to 500. We have some curls at that speed, even. They used to run the opener around 700. We cut down, and I think I get better results than with the higher speed.

Question: What length cotton is that?

Mr. Grice: Inch and 3/16ths. I use some 1-1/32" cotton.

Chairman Dilling: My experience is that if you cut it even lower than that you will get better results—probably to 300 to 350.

D. H. Whitener, Supt., Myrtle Mill, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia: Wouldn't the amount of cotton you are putting through that vertical opener have something to do with that speed?

Mr. Dilling: That has something to do with it. Stand up and tell us about it.

Mr. Whitener: I have a vertical opener, and I put the cotton through it about 400. The cotton is about 1 1/4". I have run higher and have run lower; I got too low at one time and had to come back up.

Mr. Dilling: How low did you get?

Mr. Whitener: I went down to 300 and found I had to raise it. The cotton does not show up so well at 300 as it does at 400. We put through 450 pounds an hour.

Chairman Dilling: We will leave that now and take up Question 4: "What is the best speed for the traverse grinder—R. P. M. and traverse P. M.?" I am going to ask Mr. W. N. Williams, superintendent of the Rex Spinning Company, to talk to us on that.

W. N. Williams, Supt., Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia: I think 600 is high enough on that, and the traverse speed is about—I just don't remember what that is; probably 40 to the minute. About 450 is what is usually used, but I think we get better results at 600.

Chairman: How many traverses across per minute?

Mr. Williams: About one and one-third. It crosses the cylinder one time and one-third back. Mr. Russell, you tell them about it.

G. R. Russell, Rex Spinning Co., Ranlo Station, Gastonia: We are making 600 with our traverse and cross the cylinder every 23 seconds—or about every 25 seconds; two seconds on the end, so it crosses about every 23 seconds. We are grinding about 58,272; we have that much grinding surface—inches per minute. That gives us nine square inches per minute grinding surface. That is the way we have it figured out now. Whether that is right or not I do not know. I should like to hear somebody else talk about it.

Chairman: Have you tried other speeds?

Mr. Russell: Yes, sir; 450 to 700, and lately.

Chairman: And you like 600 better?

Mr. Russell: Yes, sir; I like 600 better.

Chairman Dilling: Will somebody else talk on that?

I have some figures here from tests I made. I tested one grinder making 698 revolutions per minute, the traversing time being 30 seconds across and back; that is 15 seconds across. Another grinder was making 679 and another 774, and the traverse 40 seconds across and back; that was 20 seconds one way. I have found that to be more satisfactory than any other speed I have been able to run at.

This question of how fast to grind is a rather important one. Who can tell us something else about it? Give us any information you have. Some of us just take what the manufacturers tell us on grinding and make no changes, but have we investigated to see what is best? Mr. Winget, have you any information on it?

H. G. Winget, Supt., Winget Mill and Victory Mill, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia: Nothing, except that I have

plenty of trouble without bothering with that, and I use just what they give us.

Chairman Dilling: That is very true of a lot of things. All right; we will pass on to No. 5: "Would it be all right to change the break draft on speeders from 1.10 to 2.20 and at the same time increase the total draft that amount?"

The break draft on our roving frame is usually about 1.10. The question is, would it be advisable to step that break draft up to 2.20 (that is just double the amount) and at the same time increase your total draft by 1.10? If you had a total draft of 5.00, you would then have 6.10; you just increase it that much. That is getting into long draft, which is a subject nobody here knows very much about, so your opinion is as good as anyone else's. You know, long draft calls for anything up to 10.00, even on the back roll, which is the break draft. We are coming to that sooner or later; at last most of us are, and if we can get some information on that it might be very helpful to us. Has anybody tested that break draft to see what you can get and whether it is advisable to increase it to that extent? Or to what extent is it advisable to increase it? I doubt if very many of you have tested that, but maybe you have done something along that line.

Mr. Williams: I am mighty glad someone has asked that question. I should like to find out your opinions. I believe, since I have looked over this, that there is an advantage. Many mills would like to increase their draft, and it is often beneficial, but they do not feel like doing it all at one place and do not feel like increasing that 1.10. Now, the question is, would it be practicable, or would it be all right, to change that break draft—double that break draft and add the amount we have doubled to the total draft? I should like to hear someone talk on that. Since I have seen the question I think it would be an advantage. I have heard that some mills have done that, but I do not know whether it has been successful.

Chairman Dilling: Can anybody give any information on that? Well, I guess we don't know anything about that; we have not tried it. If that is the case we just don't know, but we shall come to that later, and it will be very worth while for us to give the question proper consideration.

At this time we are going to change our program somewhat. You will notice that we have listed a talk by Mr. C. K. Bryant, of the Bryant Electrical Repair Company, on "Power Economies." How to economize in the use of power is an important question, because the power companies do not give us any power; we pay for all we use, and if we can economize on it, it is very worth while for us to do it. I am going to ask Mr. Bryant to come forward and speak to us now.

Power Economies

(By Chas. K. Bryant, Bryant Electrical Repair Co., Inc., Gastonia)

Whenever anyone speaks of conserving power in a textile mill, the first thing that bobs up in my mind is the need of having a good oiler; that is, a man who knows when and where to oil. That is of first importance in a textile plant, because bad bearings, etc., and poor oiling will certainly consume power.

Many of you have to use, of course, the same equipment you have; you can not buy new and modern equipment and save power in that way. You have to keep the equipment you have and try to save some power. One of the first things that comes up is cleanliness as a way of saving power. Your line shafts and pulleys and things of

(Continued on Page 10)

Textile Operating Executives of Georgia Discuss Slashing and Weaving

(Continued from last week)

THE Fall Meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia convened in the Chemistry Building on the campus of the Georgia School of Technology, in the City of Atlanta, Ga., at 10 o'clock a. m. on Saturday, September 18th, and was called to order by the General Chairman, V. J. Thompson, of Griffin, Ga.

General Chairman Thompson: Mr. Platt is going to lead the discussion of Slashing this morning, so we will turn the meeting over to Mr. Platt now.

All of the discussion of Slashing was covered in last week's issue, and the discussion takes up here with Weaving, led by W. H. Gibson.

Mr. Gibson: Now we have men assigned to answer these questions, to have something on each, in order that every question will at least have some answer, but we would like for all of you to enter into these discussions. It is your meeting, and we want you to feel it is yours. Let's try to get what we can out of it. All of these questions have been sent in by some fellows having trouble. Tell your experience and it will help some poor fellow out of trouble.

The first question is: *"What is the best way of eliminating wear on quill butts by the transferrer?"*

V. J. Thompson: One thing that causes a lot of trouble is the shuttle going too far in the box and that will cause wear on the quill butts. There are several different things that will cause it. I cannot name them all right now. If the shuttle is properly in the box, and not rolling around, the quill butt will be saved a lot of wear.

Mr. Purvis: We get some wear when the quill is not tight enough in the battery. This causes it to roll in the battery. The shuttle not put in the box correctly will cause the butt of the quill to wear because it causes the butt of the quill to strike the beam and pulls the shuttle out of the box.

Mr. Cobb: The answers that these gentlemen have given sound like they have been loom fixers, or pretty closely allied. The old A Model Draper looms were worse than the new looms, which are greatly improved. As your picker wears your shuttle is going to move further back in the box, and I have seen loom fixers, instead of having to put on so many new pickers to keep the shuttle back in its proper place, would have a slip of leather on the end of the lay, and they would slip a little piece of leather in there as a picker would wear, and keep the shuttle in proper place. That is one of the methods to keep from breaking the butts of the quills.

Chairman Gibson: I get the impression that it is not only breaking the butt of the quill, but wearing off on the outside. Probably the battery was loose, and the constant shake of the battery would wear them.

Is there anybody else who can give us some more information on that question? Because your name is not on this list is no reason why you should not speak out.

Mr. Cronin, LaGrange: If your shuttle goes too deep

in your box, the bobbin will not fit properly into the shuttle. To fit properly, the bobbin should fit one ring behind in the shuttle spring. If you get it too deep there will be excessive wear on the shuttle and more breakage.

Chairman Gibson: If there is nothing else on that, we will pass to Question No. 2, which is as follows: *"What adjustment or improvement may be made in the let-off on weaving low-count fabrics?"*

I think they meant low-pick fabric, as probably 15-pick or less per inch. There are some rather low-pick goods, and some anticipate some trouble in getting them to let off, and let orders just lie on low-count goods.

Mr. Purvis: We have tried putting on a larger beam gear. We have also tried getting a longer stroke. That helps on low-pick goods.

V. J. Thompson: I don't know that I can add anything to what Mr. Purvis has said, but getting a low range let-off, and changing your tension will help some. It is a hard matter to control it anyhow, when you get down in low-count fabrics.

A Member: On low-pick, if you lower or take the internal gear out, and connect it direct to the shaft, it will help some.

Chairman Gibson: By using that method now can you control your tension on the cloth from the time you start until your beam runs out. Do you have to adjust your let-off?

Answer: Adjusting the beam would ordinarily do it.

Chairman Gibson: Has anybody else any questions? You may get an order next week and wonder how they did it.

We will go to Question No. 3, which is a double barrel questions in two parts, as follows: *"(a) What method of loom cleaning and lubricating do you use? If blowing off, how do you prevent blowing oil and grease onto the goods? (b) In using high pressure grease lubrication, how do you determine the proper amount of lubricant to put in each bearing, and how do you insure that this amount will be applied?"*

Mr. Purvis: I cannot give any answer on that first question. On the second as to high pressure lubrication, we have the Alemite system. We have a device to show the amount of lubricant that is being used.

Chairman Gibson: Describe that.

Mr. Purvis: As you use the pressure gun to apply the grease it throws out a little fork, which is attached to the grease cup, and you can see how much is being used. By using this it is possible to tell the amount of lubricant needed.

Mr. Parker, Valdosta: We clean our looms altogether with air. If you train your men right, you can keep them clean. We clean our looms with air every 24 hours. When we run 250 to 280 hours, we wipe it off. We wipe it with a mop, made of cloth instead of waste. We use about 150 pounds air pressure, and keep all the water out of our air, if possible.

Chairman Gibson: Do you have any trouble with oil on your goods?

Mr. Parker: No. Our seconds run only about one-fourth of one per cent.

Chairman Gibson: Do you have the Alemite system on your looms?

Mr. Parker: No, just plain bearings.

Chairman Gibson: Do you cover up the adjoining looms?

Mr. Parker: No, sir. We don't cover up anything. We blow the loom off while it is running.

Chairman Gibson: I heard at a discussion that Mr. Parker had the cleanest of looms. Do you ever clean them off with kerosene or gasoline?

Mr. Parker: No.

Allen Jones, Columbus: What kind of nozzle do you use in this blowing off?

Mr. Parker: Our nozzle has an arrangement on the lower side that allows control of the flow of air by merely gripping the hand.

Question: What method do you use to keep the water out?

Mr. Parker: At intervals in our air line we have a large pipe, and most of the water collects in these pipes and can be drained off.

Chairman Gibson: You get dry air?

Mr. Parker: Yes, sir.

Mr. Moore: What are your seconds?

Mr. Parker: About one-fourth of one per cent.

Mr. Moore: Well, I just wanted to be sure that I had heard you correctly. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lawson: We blow off our looms when the warps are out, and clean them thoroughly about once every eight hours.

Chairman Gibson: Do you clean your looms off with anything else except just blowing them off? Do you use any kerosene or gasoline occasionally?

Mr. Lawson: No. We have not for quite a while.

Chairman Gibson: Are there any other questions or explanations in regard to this question? If not, we will pass to Question No. 4, which is as follows: "*How do you clean your harness after they come from the loom, prior to going to the tying-in machine? We would also like to have information on the practice of painting the bars of steel harness, reasons, results, etc.*"

We would like to hear from Mr. Mathews.

Mr. Mathews: We clean our harness with brooms. We remove with a tool anything that cannot be removed with a broom. If this is not taken off occasionally it accumulates and it gets dry and causes a breakdown. The tool is made in the shape of a knife with a dull edge.

The reason for painting the shaft is that the lint might shear off, and that keeps the lint from accumulating. We do not use a tool on the painted harness because it scratches the paint off. It can very easily be taken off with a wet rag after it accumulates and sticks to the shaft. Of course, the wet rag will not work as well on unpainted harness.

Chairman Gibson: What do you paint them with?

Mr. Mathews: We use enamel paint.

Chairman Gibson: Any particular color?

Mr. Mathews: We tried two or three different colors. We are using grey now, since that color seems to show less dirt and lint than others we have tried. The enamel gives a hard finish.

Chairman Gibson: Mr. Lawson, what do you do to get this off?

Mr. Lawson: We scrape it off. Other than that I have nothing to offer.

Chairman Gibson: I have personally tried painting of

wooden slats with enamel paint, and if you will have those harness wiped off with a damp cloth once each shift, you will find they will need but very little cleaning when they come off and go to the tying-in machine. The reason I suggest that is because weavers put their arms on the harness, and the sweat will cause lint to stick to the paint. If it is wiped off once a shift, you will find there is only the lint or dust, which is loose, and can be readily wiped off with a damp cloth. Your harness will look nice, and we think the painting prevents the warping of those slats because paint in fact prevents the absorption of moisture. They will last longer and look better and keep their color.

Mr. Rogers: We have a box prepared over which the harness are hung and the bottom of that box is made of net wire. That will hold the lint, but let the air go through. We use air to clean our harness.

Chairman Gibson: We will go to Question No. 5, which is as follows: "*Will there be noticeable effects in the appearance of the cloth, or in the running of the loom, when two-harness looms are timed with the shuttle in the lever or battery end?*"

I think we have had discussion of that before, although we would like to hear from Mr. Elliott.

Mr. Elliott: We don't think there is any difference.

Mr. Willingham: We don't think there is any difference at all in the appearance of the body of the cloth, but there would be in the looks of the selvage. That's all the difference.

Question: How would you set about making a good selvage?

Mr. Willingham: Picking over the outside thread.

Mr. Rogers: Your outside thread being the bottom? A. Yes.

Chairman Gibson: Starting at either side of the warp, drawing right handed, you draw the back harness first, and the front harness last, and put those two threads together, and your back harness you would pick in from the right hand side of the battery end. I have had a good deal of discussion on that. We have here with us a chip off of the old block, Mr. Joe Cobb, and we would like to hear from him.

Joe Cobb: There is not much more that we can add to what has been said. There cannot be any difference in the appearance of the cloth except in the selvage.

Chairman Gibson: The principal question was which end of the loom would it take, and over which harness.

Joe Cobb: From the battery end; over the back harness.

Mr. Stone: I don't think I have anything to add to that, Mr. Chairman. That seems to cover the ground thoroughly. When we first started out with the multiple steel harness, we had more difficulty, but I think the situation is pretty well covered.

F. Gordon Cobb: You start your drawing from the right hand side?

Chairman Gibson: It would not make any difference which side you start the drawing from. The first time I ran across a place where a girl started from the left hand side of the warp, I thought she was crazy, but it panned out the same way as if she had started from the right hand side. You can start from either side. It depends on which harness you started on first.

F. Gordon Cobb: If you have an even number of threads, you would run out even. If you start on your back harness, and you have an even number of threads, you would run out even on the front harness. If you had a set of 3,001 ends, you would run out on the back har-

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for All Fabrics Woven with One Shuttle

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C

F. H. Ross and Company Occupy Modern New Home

F. H. Ross & Co., Inc., of Charlotte, widely known distributors of textile alkalis and chemicals, have recently moved into their new offices and warehouse at 1649 West Morehead Street.

The plant consists of two separate units. To minimize accident and fire hazards, a warehouse for the exclusive storage of red label chemicals was built at the rear of the

property and is entirely separate from the main building.

Both buildings are of brick, concrete and steel construction, with a total of 25,000 square feet of floor space, and comprise one of the largest and best equipped plants of its kind in the Southeast. The plant is located on a corner lot at the entrance to one of the State's chief thoroughfares, and in one of Charlotte's fastest growing industrial sections.

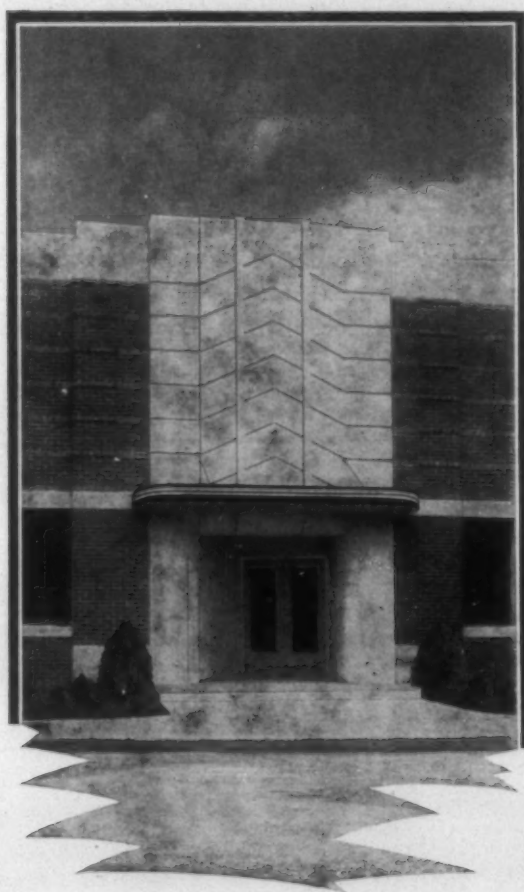
Splendid facilities for the handling of freight shipments are provided by a spur track which runs up between the two warehouses, paralleling wide loading platforms extending the entire width of each building. Motor express shipments are received and dispatched from the side entrances.

One of the features of the building is the trussed-roof construction which leaves the entire interior unobstructed by posts. Concrete floors and steel sash make the building practically fireproof. The plant is equipped with a modern unit heating system with stoker. The offices, which are located at the front, are well arranged and handsomely furnished.

F. H. Ross & Co. have been selling to the textile industry for a number of years. Each year has witnessed a substantial increase in sales, according to Frank H. Ross, president and treasurer, and with the excellent facilities afforded in their new home, which make possible the carrying of larger and more complete stocks and the rendering of quicker and more satisfactory service to the mills, officials of the company believe that the future expansion of their business will be even more rapid.

The most recent addition to the sales force is Graham McNair, who has charge of sales in the Carolinas and Virginia territory. Mr. McNair is widely known and extremely popular among Southern bleachers and finishers. He was with Grasselli Chemical Company for about nine years prior to his present connection, and is thoroughly conversant with bleaching and finishing problems.

Included in the nationally known lines of chemicals and alkalis which the company handles are the products of Mathieson Alkali Works, Solvay Sales Corporation, Philadelphia Quartz Company, Dow Chemical Company, Phosphate Products Company, Mutual Chemical Company, and the well known line of Procter & Gamble soaps, Gardinol and other specialties.



Textile Pick-Up Near

Although there has been a substantial degree of curtailment in cotton textile manufacturing in recent weeks, there is increasing confidence that a revival in mill activity is near at hand.

This is the belief expressed in a Charlotte interview by Fred Allen, official of the Southern Combed Yarn Spinners' Association of Gastonia. A large number of textile mills of the Carolinas and other Southern States have cut production considerably in the last two weeks, but Mr. Allen sees evidences of an early pick-up in business which will make further curtailment unnecessary.

And it is logical, we believe, to expect that with stabili-

zation of cotton prices, and the expansion in retail mercantile business which is now getting under way throughout the country, a stronger demand for the product of cotton mills will shortly develop.—*Greenville Daily News*.

Uses of Cotton Now Number 700

Seven hundred uses for cotton have been catalogued in recent studies, the Cotton Research Foundation of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, reported recently.

The list of uses for the South's major crop was compiled by the Foundation in connection with its research to develop new means of utilizing cotton.

1887—Fifty Years—1937

C
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Manufacturers
of
BOBBINS

for
Cotton—Woolen—Worsted
and Jute Mills

We Specialize in
Automatic Loom Bobbins
Warp Bobbins—Twister Bobbins
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COURTNEY WARP BOBBINS for HIGH SPEED
SPINDLES ARE WORTHY of YOUR CONSIDERATION

We Solicit Your Inquiries

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The Dana S. Courtney Co.
Chicopee, Mass.

Southern Representatives

Odell Mill Supply Co.
Greensboro, N. C.

Greenville Textile Supply Co.
Greenville, S. C.

Gaston County Division S. T. A. Has Interesting Discussion

(Continued from Page 4)

that kind require power to turn them over. If dust and lint are allowed to accumulate on them, their weight is increased, and it takes more power to turn them over. Your motors and controls also have to be kept clean.

Coming to motors, you folks will probably be surprised when I make the statement that 90 per cent of burned-out motors are burned out because of bad bearings. You will find the majority of burn-outs due to lint and dust getting down in the bearings. It is much better and cheaper to keep your bearings clean and in good repair than to have your motor rewound.

When a motor comes to you from the manufacturer, it is mechanically in line. When bearings wear 3/1000 or 4/1000 or 6/1000 of an inch, you can see what happens; you pull off center. You do not have a perfect magnetic field, perfectly balanced all the way around. When the bearings are worn, they pull off center. That has a tendency to slow up the motor. The meter runs faster, and you pay out more pennies. So go over your bearings every 90 days.

It is absolutely essential to keep motors cool. Nowadays motors are built with air vents, but with the old motors it is hard to keep them cool. It is more important, therefore, to watch your old motors than your new motors from that standpoint.

Another thing detrimental to motors is running single phase. I have known a motor to run for several hours on single phase, and if a motor runs full load single phase for several hours it will burn up. It is absolutely necessary that you watch your phases and see that they are all aligned. The major part of that trouble comes from bad fuse connections. I recall that a few years ago we were called 80 miles to get a motor and bring it in. We brought it in and found the motor was running single phase. After we had repaired it we called the superintendent in and suggested that he make a check-up in his mill, and he was a little fractious. The motor was sent back to him, and in about three weeks the motor was returned to us in the same condition as at first. That time we drove up there and, after a little persuasion, got him to let us go in the mill; and we traced that single phase all through the mill to the starter on this same motor. That meant two rewinding jobs there and an increased power load, whereas he could have checked that himself and found the trouble.

The control is another important thing. Your motor is no better than the control. We all have old controls, and there are a lot of old controls that we would profit by throwing out. You will find a great increase in your power bills from jogging motors. If you have belts, line them up properly, so they will stay on. Any squirrel-cage motor, on starting, will pull from two to seven times the normal current. Now, the meter runs all the time that motor is starting; and if you are jogging that motor, making and breaking your contact, that is increasing the power consumption. So the thing to do is to push that on with a steady push or, if you have a switch, switch it on steady. If you catch the man jogging it, stop him. With proper control, properly built in, for stopping and starting and coming from running position to starting position, one set of contracts will last a long time.

As to belts, I find that a lot of trouble with belts comes from buckles. I was in a mill the other day and found one belt with six buckles in it. Every time a buckle comes over it increases the power consumption.

Belts should be kept in line. V-belts must be properly

aligned, as well as flat belts. If they are, they will last a long, long time. Proper tension is important, too. V-belts, with the proper tension, will not slip. That is a good drive.

Mr. Grice: I have a question I should like to ask there. I was talking to a V-belt man the other day, and I told him I like the flat-belt drive better. He said it was because I did not have the proper installation, that I either had some home-made pulleys or did not have enough of them. I told him what increased the load was the tension we had to put on the V-belt to make it pull. He said that was due to the V's, not having enough of them to make it pull properly.

Mr. Bryant: Coming now to the electrical system (that is, the wiring devices), that is so important in your plant it should be inspected every 60 or 90 days—the whole, entire thing; certainly all controls, all joints. You all have joints in the mill, some of them soldered, some not soldered. If any are not soldered, I urge you to get them soldered. And fuses—I wager there is more money lost in Gaston County from unsoldered joints, bad fuses, and bad connections than from any other cause. When you find a wire getting hot, if you trace it back you will usually find an unsoldered joint or a bad connection. Occasionally the wire is too small. A fuse is the finest thing in the country in its place, in the right size, and is a most damnable thing out of place or in the wrong size. You mechanics, if there are any here, know that. If you buy a fuse and put it in place and it blows out the next day, there is something wrong that ought to be traced down. Don't put a piece of copper wire in there.

I remember being called to a department store up in Richmond Va., back in 1916; they said they had a lot of hot wires in the fuse cabinet and a bad odor. The fuse cabinet happened to be right back of the main office. I opened the fuse cabinet and found 116 fuses in there. To my surprise, I came out \$1.16 richer than when I went in. There was a penny under every fuse. (Laughter.)

Whenever a fuse blows there is some cause for it, and that cause should be located before the next fuse goes back in.

That gets us down to transformers. We find in a good many mills power and lighting are off the same transformers—power for the humidifier. That is a bad condition; it is an unbalanced condition. Electrical equipment is something you should keep balanced, like your bank account. It is almost impossible to keep it balanced if you have lighting on the same circuit with your power; it is almost impossible to keep them balanced. You will find one of your transformers getting hot because of being overloaded. You should have transformers for your lights and small transformers to get the three phases for your humidifiers. It is surprising how much power that will save you. These things I am telling you here tonight I have dug out of 25 years of service, 18 of it right here in your own mills.

Now, as to overloads on motors. If you have a motor here that is running only 60 per cent of its load, and another one there overloaded, the thing to do is to switch around. The power company will be glad to have you ask them to help you eliminate that, because it helps them, too. I had a man who put in his own generating system a few years ago. He had three motors and found those motors overloaded. He took out those motors and put in three others, with a higher power factor; and now he is getting along nicely. A motor will give its best efficiency at from 75 per cent of to a little past full load. Motors are guaranteed to live under a temperature of 75 degrees centigrade, although that is getting pretty hot. So the thing to do is to see that your motors are loaded, I

would say, anywhere from three-quarters to full load.

As to grounds, the whole entire system should be grounded, using either one ground or several grounds. If your system is all grounded together, that one ground will not hurt you so far as your power bill is concerned, but the minute a second ground comes on that is going to hurt you. If it is all grounded together, that is all right. If not grounded together, then the power is going to play between the two circuits, and that will increase your bill. Grounding the system all together is not only in favor of your power bill but is in favor of life. So let's be sure everything is grounded.

Motors with a lot of coils cut out of them are not fair to the power. It is all right to cut coils out of the motor for a while, but don't run a motor that way indefinitely. If you have to take out a lot of coils, divide them up. That will keep the balance. If it is necessary to cut coils out of a motor, as many as three, don't make one phase of that winding bear the whole brunt but take two out of one and one out of the other. A motor with coils cut out will cost you anywhere up to 25 per cent more to operate.

Chairman Dilling: We certainly thank you, Mr. Bryant, for this talk. I am sure we have all gotten something out of it.

Spinning Roll Bearings Angled

Are there any questions? If not, we come down to Question No. 6: "*Why are the rolls on a spinning frame mounted on bearings in an angle position, instead of being level, as on a roving frame?*" I have asked Mr. D. H. Whitener to talk to us a little on that.

Position of Rolls on Spinning Frames

(By D. H. Whitener, Supt., Myrtle Mill, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia)

The roll stands on spinning frames are made so that the rolls are inclined from 15 to 35 degrees, according to the class of work.

For spinning warp and other hard-twisted yarns, the 25-degree pitched stand is largely used. For ring frames to be used for spinning both warp and filling yarn, the 30-degree pitched stand is sometimes used. For filling yarn and any soft twisted yarn, the 35-degree pitched stand is often used.

The reason for inclining the rolls is as follows: As the yarn leaves the bite of the front roll, it is important that it shall receive twist at once, as the high speed at which the spindles run, the tension upon the yarn due to drawing the traveler around the ring, and the strain caused by the thread guide, tend to break the yarn.

If the roll stands were horizontal, as on fly frames, the angle at which the yarn left the rolls would prevent the twist from running up to the bite of the roll. This would leave a longer length of yarn without twist, and the strain produced by the traveler and the thread guide would cause it to break. Also, if the rolls were horizontal, when the yarn left the bite of the roll it would have to draw around a portion of the circumference of the roll, and the yarn between this point of contact and the bite of the roll receives little or no twist. Therefore it is necessary that the roll stands on ring-spinning frames be inclined enough to allow the twist to run nearly to the bite of the front roll.

Filling yarn, having less twist than warp yarn, is consequently weaker; it is therefore customary, in many cases, to make roll stands on filling frames incline more than those on warp frames. The front roll for filling yarn is also sometimes brought more over the center of the spindles, thus decreasing the strain caused by the thread guide.

Owing to the fact that a great many frames are now

put out as combination frames (that is, to make either warp or filling), the difference in the pitch of the roll stands is seldom seen on new frames.

One prominent machine-building company recommends the following: (1) On long-draft spinning the roll stands should be at a 30-degree angle. (2) On regular 3-roll draft for average requirements, two types are offered; for counts of yarns of 20's and over the 30-degree roll stand is recommended; for counts of yarns up to 20's the 28-degree roll stand is recommended.

Chairman Dilling: Thank you, Mr. Whitener.

Another thing about that; it is much easier for the spinner to get to the spinning rolls to clean them if they are set at an angle than if they were set flat. That is another consideration.

Calf or Sheepskin for Leather Rolls

We shall not discuss this but shall proceed now to Question 8, which I have asked Mr. George R. Grice, of the Excell Mills, Lincolnton, to discuss. That question reads: "*Which is the best leather for speeder leather rolls and spinning leather rolls, calf or sheepskin?*"

Mr. Grice: It is not very consistent for me to speak on that, because I don't use either. (Laughter.) Right at the present time I am using cork, but I really think calfskin has some advantages over sheepskin. I think since the cork has come out it has made the tanners get to doing better work, and I believe we are getting better sheepskin and better calf, both, than before we had the cork. In fact, I was talking with a representative of a leather concern the other day and told him as much, and he said they had improved it considerably and that they were forced to, because people were getting away from leather. I prefer cork because I can buff it down now and then and keep it more even. Some people have told me that for the first twelve months or the first year and a half calf would decrease their roller bill considerably, but after that they would have trouble with its pushing up on the roll. Sometimes that is caused by the cloth used under the sheepskin or calfskin. One mill I knew of had a good deal of trouble, but they were using a cheap grade of cloth under the sheepskin. They then began to use 100 per cent wool and had no further trouble. Another mill had some trouble because of unevenness in the roll. Mr. McLeod, whom we all remember, told us about an experience he had with that. I think those who remember him know he was about as close an observer as we had among us. He told me he thought he had gotten on to the right thing, that he got on calfskin and was well pleased with the results he was getting for more than a year. In a little group of fellows talking one night this subject was brought up. He said he watched for it but was a little skeptical about it. That was just two weeks before he got killed. His son said to him that he ought to make some changes in the rolls, that some of the yarn was not as even as it ought to be. He said: "Well, I have been fighting that off for some time, but there is no use to keep on with something when we can not get by with it, so I am going back to sheepskin." Sometimes that unevenness would be caused by turning the ends, turning end for end, and there would be a little low place in there. Now, I use cork; but I think for the first year, or the first year and a half, you would cut your roller bill by using calfskin or sheepskin.

Spinning Tapes

Chairman: Thank you, Mr. Grice. Can anybody else give us some information on calfskin and sheepskin or tell us anything else about it? If not, let's pass on to Question No. 9: "*What type of tape is best? Basket or herringbone weave? Light or heavy weight? Method of*

fastening?" I have asked Mr. G. A. Lay, one of the spinners for the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company, to talk to us for a few minutes on this subject of tape.

Spinning Tape Factor in Power Saving

(By G. A. Lay, Overseer Spinning, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Mill No. 2, Smyre Station, Gastonia)

We now come to the consideration of a method which, if put into operation, will reduce the amount of power consumed by the lower rigging on the spinning frame. Such reduction might be accomplished by the complete installation of ball or roller bearing cylinder and spindles, or by having a small crew of men line and level the frames at regular intervals. Either of these methods is good, but the saving to be realized in either case is not comparable to the substantial saving possible by the use of a thinner tape.

The saving to be realized by the adoption of this lighter tape will range between 10 and 20 per cent of the annual spinning power cost on tape-driven spindles. In a 100,000-spindle mill this would mean from \$8,000 to \$16,000 a year.

Comparing with the above figures, in a 27,000-spindle mill the saving would be approximately \$3,240.

The type of spinning tape in common use today consumes far more power than actually is needed to drive the spindles properly. It is too heavy, too thick, and too stiff to give the maximum efficiency. It is affected by moisture and oil, the action of which causes the surface of the tape to become smooth, and this smoothness results in slippage. Friction, heat, and loss of power are then inevitable.

The width of tape most commonly used in the spinning industry is $\frac{5}{8}$ ". The weight of the tape is in proportion to its thickness. It therefore varies in thickness from a minimum of 43/1000 of an inch to a maximum of 66/1000 of an inch.

If a mill were using approximately 46/1000" tape and were to change over to a 31/1000" tape, it would mean a saving in power of around 12 per cent in the spinning department. Mill men who care to estimate the savings possible in their own mills may do so very easily by subtracting from the thickness of the tape they are now using, measure in thousandths of an inch, the thickness of the lighter tape they would like to put in use, and multiply the result by .80.

The final figure obtained will represent the approximate percentage which it is possible to save.

We have kept a four weeks' record of all tape that came off, as follows:

Mill No. 1.....	279 tapes off
Mill No. 2.....	376 " "
Total.....	655 " "

Average tapes off per week, 164.

Spindles run, 27,008.

Hours run per week, 80—2 40-hour shifts.

Average life of tape, 41 weeks.

Thickness of tape used, 46/1000".

We find that 95 per cent of our tape trouble is in the lap or at the junction of the lap.

It stands to reason that the heavier the tape is the more power it will take to drive it. And it will also be found that the tape will increase in weight the older it gets. I weighed some of our new tapes and some of the tapes that came off, and found that there was an increase in weight of about 290 grains, from 490 grains to 780 grains.

A lighter tape will run better and consume less power

than a heavier tape, and since the lighter tape is more flexible there will be less vibration and slippage at the seams than with a heavy tape.

Chairman: In other words, heavy tape just takes more power to pull. Thank you, Mr. Lay.

I want a man to invent a way to fasten tape without a lap. There is something in that for the man who can do it. Mr. Lay told us that the average life of tape is 41 weeks. If we could avoid lapping the tape, we could double the life of it.

F. M. Brigmon, Overseer Spinning, Rex Spinning Co., Ranlo: I can not tell you much about tape, but I think sewing it on is much better than clamping it. It should have a $3\frac{1}{2}$ " lap. The herringbone weave, I believe, is better than the basket weave, because the basket weave has more tendency to stretch.

Mr. Lay: Do you know anything about the life of tape?

Mr. Brigmon: Not much. I know some tape now has been running 17 months.

Chairman: Mr. Brigmon, does most of your tape come off at the lap?

Mr. Brigmon: Yes, sir, practically all of it.

John C. Fonville, Cotton, Atlanta, Ga.: In some of my peregrinations I run across a good many ideas, when I visit cotton mills. I heard one man say he had doubled the life of his spinning tapes by a method one of his boys in the mill discovered. For a long time the boy did not tell them he had discovered it, because he did not want them to know he had changed the method of sewing on tapes. He takes the two ends and folds them back. Then he lays the ends together and sews through the four layers. When the tape is opened there is no lap at all. By that he has doubled the life of his spinning tapes.

Chairman: That gives you a lump on one side.

Mr. Fonville: Yes, sir. One trouble about that is that when the man comes along to plumb spindles he may knock his little finger off, unless he watches it.

Chairman: You have to keep it all on one side, don't you,

Mr. Fonville: Yes, sir. They don't have any trouble about that.

Square or Round Point Traveler

Chairman Dilling: We will pass on to Question No. 11. That reads: "Has a square-point traveler any advantages over a round-point traveler? If so, what are they?" I have asked Mr. S. M. Cauble, of Lincolnton, to talk to you about that.

S. M. Cauble, Supt., Lincoln Cotton Mills, and Laboratory Cotton Mills, Lincolnton: When we think of a spinning traveler we think of the bow of the traveler, of the horn, and of the flange. When we speak of a round-point traveler we naturally think of the point of the traveler, whether it is round or square. Those who favor the round-point traveler claim (and of course they have reason for it) that the round-point traveler has less friction, causes less heat, and does not subject the ring to the same degree of wear that the square-point traveler does. On the other hand, of course, when the round-point traveler is trimmed down, as small an object as that is, you will all agree, of course, that it is harder to machine as small a thing as that is than to machine a square-point traveler. In considering these two advantages we have to consider them while not forgetting that the round-point traveler must be increased in weight in order to compensate for its decrease of frictional contact. I dare say in the end you have not gained anything by using a round-point traveler.

(Continued on Page 16)

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Personal News

W. W. Jones, formerly of Wetumpka, Ala., is now master mechanic, Alabama Mills, Winfield, Ala.

Charlie Settlemyre is now overseer No. 3 spinning at Cannon Mills Plant No. 4.

J. A. Scroggins, formerly of Dadeville, Ala., is now overseer weaving, Alabama Mills, Wetumpka, Ala.

Clyde Jackson has been appointed overseer carding, Gayle Plant, Mill No. 1, of the Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

Jas. Darby has resigned his position in the office of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Manufacturing Company to accept one with the schools at Kingstree, S. C.

E. M. Ritche, formerly overseer of No. 3 spinning at Cannon Mills Plant No. 4, is now connected with Sanford Mills Company, Sanford, N. C.

E. H. Dreher, formerly of Winnsboro, S. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the carding division of the Sanford (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. Y. Jones, superintendent of Newberry Cotton Mills, underwent an operation at General Hospital, Greenville, S. C., recently.

W. B. Shannon has resigned as overseer of weaving at Marshall Field & Co.'s Leaksville plant to accept a position as overseer of spinning at Highland Park Manufacturing Company, Mill No. 3, at Charlotte.

H. C. Skelton has been transferred from the cost department, Springs Cotton Mills, Chester Plants, to overseer of carding and spinning, Gayle Plant, Mill No. 2. K. M. Lowry has been named to fill the vacancy in the cost department.

U. S. Trade Increases in World's Markets

Washington.—The United States increased its trade with all world markets during the first seven months of this year.

The Commerce Department reported that Europe continued to be the largest customer for American goods, taking \$669,724,000 of exports. Total exports amounted to \$1,804,829,000.

Purchases from Europe accounted for \$506,999,000 of imports aggregating \$1,948,648,000.

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C. A. Carrell, Acme Steel's New Georgia Representative

Acme Steel Company, Chicago, Ill., through F. H. Webb, manager of its Atlanta office, has announced the appointment of C. A. Carrell as sales representative in Georgia. He will take up the sales and service duties performed by the late Hugh Duane. As Carrell lives in Atlanta, he is in an excellent position to serve manufacturers in that city and the surrounding territory. He has been associated with Acme Steel Company for 17 years and has a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the Southeast for Acme's many products which include bale ties, Steelstrap for reinforcing shipments,



C. A. Carrell

strip steel and stitching wire.

W. E. Ragsdale To Manage Dallas Branch of Cutler-Hammer, Inc.

The appointment of W. E. Ragsdale as manager of their Dallas, Tex., office is announced by Cutler-Hammer, Inc., Milwaukee, manufacturers of electric apparatus.



W. E. Ragsdale

Mr. Ragsdale became associated with the National Broadcasting Company after receiving a degree in electrical engineering from the University of Oklahoma. Since then his wide experience in the electrical field and his thorough knowledge of the Cutler-Hammer line of electric control equipment, safety switches and electrical apparatus, well qualifies him to better serve the company's many customers in the Southwest, according to G. E. Booth, manager of the company's St. Louis office. Located at 624 Santa Fe Building, the Dallas office is under the jurisdiction of Mr. Booth.

J. A. Cline Makes Gift

J. A. Cline, dean of Hickory (N. C.) hosiery manufacturers and the man who built the first hosiery mill in Hickory in 1906, has made a gift of \$35,000 to the Lowman Home for Aged at White Rock, S. C.

The money will be used, the trustees announced, for construction of two new memorial dormitories and the installation of a central heating plant at the institution.

The dormitories are to be exactly alike, one for men and the other for women. They will each have 15 rooms for inmates, a reception room, sitting room, matron's quarters and a combination kitchen and drug supply room.

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Gaston County Division S. T. A. Has Interesting Discussion

(Continued from Page 12)

I am using both, the round-point at one mill and the square-point at the other, and getting very good results from both, but I think I like the square-point better. Those who use the square-point traveler argue that in a few days the square-point is worn off and that it is really only a matter of a few days until you have a round-point traveler, anyway. That being the fact, why not just use the square-point in the first place?

I talked to one man who changed over; he used round-point travelers and now has changed over to square-point travelers. He has two mills, making 128's to 130's, and he used the round-point travelers in both mills. He said he had cut his power cost down considerably by changing over to the square-point traveler; I believe he said by 30 per cent. You know, in using the round-point traveler on extremely fine numbers, it does have a tendency to run off.

The square-point traveler comes 10 per cent cheaper, when you buy it, than the round-point traveler does; and for that reason I believe the square-point traveler is going to be the better one of the two. Most of us have been inclined to use the round-point travelers on fine counts and the square-point travelers on coarse counts, if we did use them. I think there is an argument both ways.

I should like to hear from someone else, as I am not an authority on travelers.

Question: What kind of wind do you use?

Mr. Cauble: We use the filling wind.

Ben Harmon, Gastonia Combed Yarn Association, Gastonia: If you are running a square-point traveler, can you change to the round-point without experiencing any trouble?

Mr. Cauble: I changed the other way.

Mr. Harmon: Either way.

Mr. Cauble: We got just as good results. If you put the two travelers under glass, you will find you get a much better finish on the square-point traveler than you do on the round-point. The round-point traveler is jagged, whereas the square-point is not.

Mr. Winget: We use the round-point in both mills. If you pull a frame down and doff it, do you find the ends come under better with the square-point than with the round?

Mr. Cauble: Yes, sir. That was one trouble we had; when we went to doff a frame there would be so many ends on it that would break, and we don't have that trouble with the square-point traveler.

W. H. Conner, Carder and Spinner, Phenix Mills, Inc., Kings Mountain: Did you run an end-breakage test on that?

Mr. Cauble: Yes, sir, I did, but I did not think to bring it with me. I never make a change without making a test.

Mr. Conner: What was the result?

Mr. Cauble: Well, it was very much in favor of the square-point traveler, but I don't remember the result.

A. P. Richie, Dixon Mills, Inc., Gastonia: If the round-point traveler is properly centered, it will not cause any more to unthread than the square point does. If the square-point is not properly centered it will unthread just as many. Now, the square-point traveler has some advantages in starting from standing over a period of time; you do not have as many ends coming down as you would if you had the round-point, because they will not come off as badly. They are harder on your ring, because they do

not change themselves; you have to change them, you have to break them off.

Speaking from my own experience, I prefer the round-point traveler because, for spinning anywhere from 40's to 120's, 90 per cent of the spinners use the round-point traveler. I do not mean to say the other has no advantages over it. It has been tried thoroughly, but they do not make the square-point come up with the round point.

Mr. Cauble: Don't you believe that if you had a system of changing travelers ever so many weeks it would save you expense?

Mr. Richie: Yes, sir.

Mr. Williams: I tried to go over to the square-point inside of the last four years. I can do very well on a low spindle speed, but when I put them on with a high spindle speed, why I just could not spin. The end would not stay up as long as it did on the round-point. I tried that on 9,700-spindle speed, and they did not do as well, and the round-points went all right. I tried the square-points on 9,700-spindle speed on coarser yarn and got along very well on that, but I finally went back to the round-points. I had some going at 10,400 that I could not run square-points on at all, so I ran round-points on that. That caused me to believe that spindle speed has something to do with the type of traveler used.

Mr. Cauble: As I say, I am not an authority on travelers. We are using both the square-point traveler and the round-point traveler. In one mill we are using the square-point traveler with 9,500-spindle speed, and it runs very well indeed.

R. B. Price, Overseer Spinning and Twisters, Winget Mill, Victory Station, Gastonia: How long are travelers supposed to run? Mr. Cauble said that the round-point traveler will wear and fall off, whereas the square-point would not. Do you have a system of changing travelers?

Mr. Cauble: We change ours every five weeks.

Mr. Price: Don't you think it is better to have a system of changing travelers and not let them wear out, and thus save any waste?

Mr. Cauble: Yes, sir, I think so.

Mr. Price: We try to change ours every four weeks. I think it is better to change the travelers and avoid making waste.

Wire Size for Spoolers

Chairman: Let's take up Question No. 12: "In using a McCall guide on spoolers running a yarn of 60/1, using three as a multiplier, what gauge wire should be used and how many points per inch should the guide have? Should the rod under the comb be round or flat? What is the proper setting for this guide?" I shall ask Mr. A. P. Richie, superintendent of the Dixon Mill, to talk to us on that.

Mr. Richie: I think he gave me this assignment because a superintendent does not know much about setting guides.

There are several types of comb guides, all different gauges of wire. Not every mill that puts in a comb guide from time to time has the same number of wires per inch. Some have more and some have less. I am going to give you my opinion, which is only one man's opinion on this. A comb guide, I would say, for 60's, for instance, single, three multiple, should have what gauge wire per inch? I would say it would take 54 29-gauge needles, or whatever you might want to call it, per inch—that would be nearly in line. That would be a 29-gauge. That would have $\frac{1}{8}$ taper. It would come down to a point. I think some guides run $1\frac{1}{2}$ " or maybe 2.0", or $1\frac{3}{4}$ ". Now, there are finer needles than this, and I contend that if your needle is too fine you almost come to a solid plate. In other

words, you get them so fine and so close together that you have not a chance to catch the slubs that they are supposed to catch.

In setting a comb guide we have a different style for these guides. Some mills run them with a slub catcher on them; I mean a combination slub catcher and a comb. Some have nothing but a comb. Some that use the slub catcher have it back of the comb; some have it in front. There are different points where the slub catcher should be, if you have one. I would say that there is no comb guide but that the points of the needles would vary in evenness around 4/1000 of an inch. If you set those needles to $\frac{1}{2}$ " gauge, you may set on the low side or may set on the high side. I have seen fellows set them at $\frac{1}{4}$ " gauge. You may not get the proper setting. No thread is going to run under a comb guide unless it passes all the way under. I should say for 60's the setting of this guide would be 10; most of you fellows are down to 8. If you run 60's under a comb guide properly set with a 10-gauge, you will get practically all the short slub that comes up there.

My opinion as to the plate that goes under this guide is that it should be flat instead of round, because you have more surface there for it to jump; it does not pull over as quickly. If the plate is wide—probably three inches, it is much better, and it is much easier to get it properly set.

To set a comb guide properly, I would be frank to say it would take a man at least three minutes to set a comb guide properly, and you have to know something about it to do it in that time. You can not set a comb guide and go around the machine and do your other work. You need to have a man there, and a chair, so he can sit down and check it. It takes time to do it. It is just about as hard for me to put on one of these guides as it is to put a gauge between the cylinder and doffer. It takes time to set these guides and set them properly, and unless you get them set properly there is nothing going to get the slubs out.

Mr. Williams: How wide should the gauge be? What do you set by?

Mr. Richie: You set with a gauge about the size of a card gauge.

Chairman Dilling: I understand that in most of the later types the comb sits on a flat surface instead of a round surface, whereas in the older type it ran over a round surface; that is, the comb came down to a round piece of iron. Now it comes down to a flat surface. Why is that?

Mr. Brigmon: I can get a closer setting with the round surface than with the flat. I know with 60s we get better results with the round surface than with the flat.

H. B. Barker, Overseer, Winget Mill, Gastonia: I have not had experience on the flat, but I have had on the round. A lot of people will set their guides and make more slubs with the way they set them than if they left them open. In setting a guide with a gauge, that is a McCall guide, you can not do it accurately. It is best to use glasses if you can not see well. To set it just so that end will pass through and not touch the wire I find gives the best result, and give your guide about a 45-degree angle—not straight. Every slub that comes through there will bounce up on there, whereas if it is straight slubs will go through sometimes.

R. L. Taylor, Second Hand Spooler Room, Winget Mill, Gastonia: I have set the McCall guides a great deal, and I want to tell you what I have learned about setting. The way I set a guide is to watch it and get it right down to the thread; I don't use any gauge at all in setting. If you watch the guide then until it runs one-third of the bobbin off and you have just a little bit of

lint on the guide; when it runs down to the bottom you will have lint enough on the guide to have to pick it. I tell you what I have learned that has been a lot of help in running a comb guide; that is to get your guide away from the spool just about as far as you can. If you let a slub or weak place get under the guide, if the guide catches the slub after it has gone some little distance from the spool it will jerk it and break the thread. If you are right up at the spool with your guide, if the weak place goes through it will go right around the spool before it jerks it in two. That has been a lot of help to me with the comb guide.

Mr. Williams: I asked about that gauge awhile ago. This gentleman said he does not use the gauge, and I think he is more right than some of us who do. A wide gauge is not a good one to set by. One should have a narrow gauge— $1\frac{1}{4}$ " or $\frac{3}{8}$ ", or something like that. Then you can pass it through and set to that.

Another thing about that needle is that if you let them get too dull and try to catch the slubs with a dull needle, the slubs will go down between them. The proper thing is to have a sharp needle and then get away from the yarn. If you have the needle too close to the yarn you are apt to scar the yarn. But with a sharp needle you can set it farther away from the yarn and not scar it.

Twister Travelers

Chairman Dilling: Thank you, gentlemen.

We will pass on to Question No. 13, and I have asked Mr. H. G. Winget, superintendent of the Victory Mill, to talk to us on that. The question is: "What type of twister traveler gives the best results on the $\frac{5}{8}$ " self-oiling ring?"

Mr. Winget: I am glad to be here, gentlemen, and I think we have all probably gotten a great deal out of this meeting. If we had not heard anything except what Charlie Bryant told us it would be worth while to have come down here.

Mr. Dilling asked me to talk for ten minutes on this subject. First I should like to ask how many of you have this type of ring. It says $\frac{5}{8}$ " on the questionnaire, but strictly speaking it is $11/16$ ". It is a ring with a wick in it; self-oiling, they call it. We installed seven twisters with that ring and had a good deal of difficulty from the beginning about the type of traveler we ran on that ring. The travelers began falling off, and we began investigating to see where the travelers were wearing. We found that the traveler did not wear where travelers usually wear but would wear on the inside at the bend and fall off. We had a good deal of difficulty with it. Mr. Price took a pair of pliers and straightened this out, and that runs as nearly perfectly as a traveler could run. So we went to a manufacturer and asked him to make some travelers in that shape. That company made some dies and made some travelers of the desired shape, and they are very satisfactory. We have had some made by two concerns.

Question: What kind of oil do you use on that?

Mr. Winget: I have to ask the man that helps me.

Mr. Price: It is K-133.

Mr. Winget: What consistency oil is that?

A Member: It is about the consistency of Nujol.

Mr. Winget: That is rather light oil, isn't it?

Same Member: Yes, sir.

Mr. Winget: I would say that our experience has taught us that the straight—I don't know what to call it.

Chairman Dilling: Straight back.

Mr. Winget: I don't know whether it is its back or its bosom, but anyway it is straight. If you are having any

(Continued on Page 23)

TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Southern Textile Association Meetings

DURING the next few weeks there will be several meetings under the auspices of the divisions of the Southern Textile Association and we urge the mills to encourage the attendance of their superintendents, overseers and second hands.

We have watched these meetings of the Southern Textile Association since it was established in 1908 and have noted the fact that the men who have made it a practice to attend the meetings and take part in the discussions have, as a rule, developed faster and gone further than those who have stayed at home.

It is not so much what a man actually learns during one of the meetings as the fact that his mind is quickened and that he goes home with new ideas and with a desire to find the best methods and processes and to improve the operation of his mill or his room.

The Gaston County Division recently had a very fine meeting at Ranlo, N. C., with approximately eighty in attendance.

Among the important meetings in the near future are the following:

The Eastern North Carolina Division will meet at Durham, N. C., on Saturday, October 9th, but will adjourn in time for the Duke-Tennessee football game that afternoon.

The Virginia-Northern North Carolina Division will hold a meeting some time this fall. The newly created Piedmont Division and the South Carolina Division will hold meetings at Charlotte, N. C., and Greenville, S. C., but the dates have not yet been fixed.

Canning—A Wise Policy

A RECENT report relative to the closing of the cannery at Chesnee, S. C., because of the small amount of fruits and vegetables now available, says:

R. M. Jones, agricultural teacher, reports that the cannery has had a most successful season, 7,000 cans of fruits and vegetables having been put up for the patrons in the community.

The 1937 canning season is over but those cotton mills who are interested in the future welfare of their employees, should even now be making plans for the operation of a canning plant next spring and summer.

The next depression will, in our opinion, bring conditions such as have never yet been witnessed in the United States.

We do not believe that the present decline in the stock market marks the beginning of a depression, and anticipate a recovery which will carry prices to their recent highs and we also believe that there will be active buying of cotton goods and that higher prices will prevail before the fall is over.

History teaches that the man who throws money to the winds with a profligate hand, will ultimately come upon want and must pay for his waste and the same rule applies to a government.

We do not know when the next depression will come but come it must and with it will come distress and suffering such as the working people of this country have never witnessed and of which they have never dreamed.

Excessive taxation upon surpluses is forcing corporations and manufacturing enterprises to distribute and dissipate their funds in spite of the well known fact that only those corporations who had surpluses were able to weather the last depression.

When the next depression comes a Government which has now been meeting only about

half of its present expenditures, will see its income shrink enormously because the incomes of corporations and individuals will be reduced or disappear entirely and therefore few will be obligated to pay large amounts of taxes.

In the past cotton mills and other industries have operated, at a loss, during periods of depression in order to give their employees an opportunity to earn enough money for food and other necessities of life, but the minimum wage and maximum hour bill, which will be enacted by the next Congress, will make it impossible for mills to do anything other than to stop their machinery and close their doors when unable to secure orders which will show a profit.

When the mills close, the employees, unable to find work elsewhere, will be thrown upon Government relief at a time when the Government with its shrinking revenues will find it difficult to even pay the interest upon its indebtedness of \$37,000,000,000 or more.

To add to the chaos which will exist the Government will find it necessary to discharge most of the 100,000 or more people who have been added to the Federal payroll during the Roosevelt administration.

A Government which could not balance its budget with the revenues derived from prosperity and profits, can not be expected to meet the situation which will exist when prosperity ceases and profits disappear.

When the next depression comes those who have been taught to believe that the Government owes them a living, will find that, if it does owe, it can not pay.

We do not believe that the next depression is near at hand but do believe that it will come before many years have passed, and also believe that with it will come great suffering and distress. There will be hundreds of cotton mills with idle machinery and with doors closed because of Federal laws which prevented the accumulation of a surplus and which prohibit the temporary employment of mill operatives at wages which will permit the manufacture of goods at prices at which they can be sold.

There will be thousands of mill operatives willing to work but unable to find employment and there will be a formerly extravagant Government unable to feed the millions who seek relief.

We have faith in the American people and believe that they will, after great suffering, emerge from that depression with a sounder philosophy and a sounder public policy than exists today.

During the depression there will be houses, in which the mill employees can live, and clothes

can be made to last for a long time, but food there must be even though the portions be reduced.

We, therefore, urge the management of the cotton mills, of the South, to encourage the extensive canning of fruits and vegetables each spring and summer, until the next and inevitable depression has come and gone.

Even though we reach next fall and winter and some other falls and winters, without the depression, there can be no harm from having the pantry, of each cotton mill home, well stocked with foods which have been canned at little expense during the abundance of the previous spring and summer.

Although the interest of the cotton mills in the welfare of their employees has been called paternalism and severely condemned, we still believe that the management is obligated to do what it can for its employees and the cost of establishing and supervising a canning plant is very small.

This editorial will probably be taken lightly by many cotton mills but we are firmly convinced that it presents a problem worthy of serious consideration and that the day will come when we can reprint same and call attention to the warning we gave.

Bar Firm From Collecting C. I. O. Dues

Lafollette, Tenn., Sept. 9.—Employees of the Atlas Shirt Company, of LaFollette, followed the lead of fellow-workers of the Read Manufacturing Company today in obtaining an injunction restraining the company from collecting bi-weekly dues for the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union of America, C. I. O. affiliate.

The petition, filed in Chancery Court at Jacksboro and similar in character to the Read employees' petition, set out that the 196 signers have withdrawn from the C. I. O. affiliate after having been forced to join by "fraud, misrepresentation, deceit, intimidation, duress, threats and coercion."

It further set out that, notwithstanding their notice to the company of their withdrawal from the union, the company gave notice of its intention to continue deducting the 50 cents bi-weekly dues under the C. I. O.-fostered check-off system, unless restrained by a court order.

The injunction was granted by County Court Judge J. G. Woodward.

There are approximately 246 employees in the Atlas plant.



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Mill News Items

GREENVILLE, S. C.—President Fred Symmes said directors of the Union-Buffalo Cotton Mills had declared a dividend of \$11.75 a share, which aggregated \$310,000.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—Joe V. Moffit, Sr., secretary and treasurer of the Wennonah Cotton Mills, says the company has just installed a number of wide dobby looms to replace the former narrow weaves, and the mill is now on complete novelty production.

ALICEVILLE, ALA.—A new addition of two stories, 66 feet long, has recently been completed by Alabama Mills here. Spindles have been increasing from 11,440 to 15,600. Carding has been increased from 33 cards to 49 cards.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—The newest hosiery concern here is the Century Hosiery Mill, recently chartered, which will begin operations shortly. Jones Fuller, F. L. Fuller and R. P. Reade, all of Durham, are listed as backers of the firm, which has \$1,200 subscribed stock and \$80,000 authorized stock.

BELMONT, N. C.—C. M. Guest & Sons of Anderson, S. C., was awarded the contract for building a \$50,000 addition to the Knit Products Company of Belmont.

Plans for the addition were drawn by W. S. Lee Engineering Company of Charlotte. Henry Lineberger, president of the company, awarded the contract. Work will begin at once and will be completed in about three months, according to the statement of A. C. Lee, of the W. S. Lee Engineering Company.

PULSKI, VA.—Contract for construction of a building to house a silk throwing mill here has been let to C. M. Guest & Sons, of Greensboro, N. C., Mayor E. W. Calfee said. The cost of the building with air conditioning will aggregate \$75,000.

The company which will operate the mill has applied for a Virginia charter providing for \$300,000 capitalization under the name of Jefferson Mills, Inc. The plant will employ about 300 persons.

GONZALES, TEX.—The Gonzales Cotton Mills, idle for more than six years, will resume operations in the near future, according to announcement by S. M. Ainsworth, one of the principal bondholders. Ross Boothe, Fred Boothe, S. M. Ainsworth, all of Gonzales, and Miller Ainsworth of Luling, have purchased a majority of the bonds and a trustee's sale has been ordered for October 5th, it was stated. It is the consensus that the mill will be able to resume operations at an early date.

FRONT ROYAL, VA.—The first shipment of steel for the giant rayon plant of the American Viscose Corporation here has arrived on the grounds. It will provide the frame-work for two large supply buildings.

George M. Reaves, superintendent of construction, said that the work of clothing this steel skeleton with bricks will begin within two weeks. Carpenter, plumbing and electrical work will go along simultaneously. He said that foundation work for the large factory building, which will cover 22 acres, is more than 50 per cent completed. There now are more than 300 men employed on the Viscose construction operations.

Mill News Items

HICKORY, N. C.—According to C. H. Henderson, owner, machinery is now being bought and building construction is under way on the Henderson Hosiery Mill, which will manufacture and convert hosiery.

VALDESE, N. C.—Work of painting the old mill building inside at the Pilot Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mill has been completed. Mill No. 2 inside is now being repainted.

LEXINGTON, N. C.—J. T. Medrick, president of the Shoaf-Sink Knitting Mills, Inc., will convert a part of his business property on North Main street into a hotel.

DURHAM, N. C.—The Durham Hosiery Mills at the No. 6 plant is having its machinery overhauled, the Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., of Charlotte, N. C., furnishing the equipment and doing the work. At the various plants of the mills 26,512 spindles, 1,369 circular knitting machines and 84 full-fashioned machines are operated.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Work is to begin immediately on an addition to the finishing department building of May Hosiery Mills, Inc., 24 by 160 feet, W. H. May, president of the corporation, announced.

The principal contract award has been given C. M. Guest, who maintains a number of offices, the nearest one in Greensboro, with Ralph Kirkpatrick, local man, under subcontract to make the excavation for the foundation. This phase of the work is scheduled to begin this week.

Mr. May explained that the project is primarily for the purpose of increasing storage space.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—Standard Knitting Mills is remodeling a portion of the second floor of its No. 3 mill to provide additional office space. The executive offices, sales offices and directors' room will be on that floor.

The mill is erecting a conveyor to carry finished goods from the manufacturing buildings to the storage warehouse.

Several changes are to be made in the front of the Apalachian Mills plant here as a result of the State awarding a contract for a new viaduct over railroad tracks at the plant.

GAINESVILLE, GA.—Work will begin immediately upon erection of a \$150,000 silk throwing plant here by the Best Manufacturing Company, officials announce, who state it will employ upwards of 300 workers at a weekly payroll of approximately \$5,000.

The new plant will be erected on a 17-acre site just within the city limits on Oak street and the plans call for completion by January 1st. The structure will cost \$50,000, with 20,000 square feet of floor space and the machinery to be installed will cost \$150,000, it was stated.

Officials said Gainesville was selected following extensive investigation of a number of locations over the State. The final decision was made, they said, on a combination of climate, railroad facilities, labor availability and the high recommendations of other industries located here whose monthly payrolls exceed \$150,000.

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Eastern Carolina Division of Southern Textile Association To Meet October 9th

The Fall Meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association will be held at the Erwin Auditorium in West Durham, N. C., on Saturday, October 9th, at 10 a. m.

The meeting will consist of one session, opening promptly at 10 a. m. and adjourning before lunch so that all wishing to do so may attend the Duke-Tennessee football game in the afternoon.

J. V. McCombs, superintendent of the Pilot Mills Company, Raleigh, N. C., is chairman of the organization and will preside at the meeting.

A speaker has been obtained to speak briefly on the subject of Modern Weaving.

The committee in charge of the meeting has asked various members to come prepared to discuss the questions which have been compiled for discussions, and which follow:

1. When running a Gyrator, what machines can be eliminated and what changes do you make in resetting pickers to prevent curling cotton in finished lap?
2. How do you set your cards and what changes do you make on cards for running rayons?
3. How often do you find it necessary to clean rolls on spinning frames since installing long draft, with or without overhead cleaners?
4. What is your method of changing aprons on long draft and what arrangements do you have when aprons are put back to assure they are running in the same direction as first installed?
5. What has been your experience with roll covering on spinning and slubbers other than cork, sheepskin, and calfskin?
6. What do you consider the life of a traveler on $2\frac{1}{4}$ " ring, $8\frac{1}{2}$ " stroke where the packages are around four ounces, and on medium counts?
7. How near standard speed have you been able to operate new long draft frames where you have eliminated one or more processes?
8. What changes in twist have you found necessary since installing long draft over conventional draft?
9. What benefit have you derived from having automatic regulators on size cooking kettles?

Rayon Weighting Prevalent, States Consumers' Research

"The practice of weighting rayon has become alarmingly prevalent," it is stated by Consumers' Research, in its annual cumulative bulletin. Inasmuch as the industry has used the lack of weighing as a selling point, this statement has aroused considerable comment.

Further along this line, the bulletin says: "Soluble weighting materials, which are added to the extent of 5 to 15 per cent of the total weight of the fabric, temporarily giving a rich, lusterless appearance, will quickly wash out, leaving the goods sleazy and inferior looking. Certain weighting materials that are soluble in perspiration (particularly objectionable and dangerous in underwear) may give rise to skin trouble. Insoluble weighting materials added to conceal sleazy construction, as in weighted silks, tend to decrease considerably the strength of the fabric."

The bulletin remarks that rayons should not be regarded as a substitute for any existing textile. Various comparisons of tensile strength tests of the various types

of rayon are given as well as a comparison with silk. It notes that "sunlight deteriorates rayon as it also does cotton, silks and other fabrics."

In listing a good many of the brands used, where at least two errors are made, the various acetate yarns are listed as "cellulose acetate rayons."

In the section on silks, much is said of the undesirable features of silk weighting.

However, in the section on dresses, it is pointed out that rayon on the whole is more satisfactory as a dress material than the heavily weighted silk, which, it is said, "has now largely displaced good silk as a dress material."

OBITUARY

ROBERT T. JONES, SR.

Canton, Ga.—Robert Tyre Jones, Sr., 87, founder and president of the Canton Cotton Mills and widely known banker and business man, died September 23rd.

Mr. Jones, grandfather of Bobby Jones, had been active in his extensive business interests until about three weeks ago. He had been ill two weeks, but his condition was not considered serious until the 21st.

Aside from his many interests at home, Mr. Jones was a director of the Citizens & Southern National Bank and First National Bank of Atlanta. He also was chairman of the board of directors of the Georgia Marble & Finishing Works.

He came to Canton from Covington in 1879. His first business was a small store, which prospered and became the Jones Mercantile Company, now known throughout north Georgia.

He helped found the Canton Bank and was its president. He founded the Canton Cotton Mills in which he took great pride. He often expressed satisfaction in the fact that throughout his lifetime the mills were free from labor troubles.

An active churchman, he recently was re-elected for his fiftieth consecutive term as superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday School. He was a deacon of that church for 56 years.

Coming Textile Events

OCTOBER 6-7

National Association of Cotton Manufacturers Annual Meeting at the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I.

OCTOBER 9

Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association Fall Meeting at Erwin Auditorium, West Durham, N. C.

Southeastern Section American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Fall Meeting in La-Grange, Ga.

OCTOBER 14-15

Hosiery Industry Conference, under auspices of all associations, in New York City.

NOVEMBER 6

Piedmont Section American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, at Pinehurst, N. C.

DECEMBER 3-4

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists Annual Meeting and Convention at Bellevue Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, Pa.

Gaston County Division S. T. A. Has Interesting Discussion

(Continued from Page 17)

trouble with your traveler, I believe that will eliminate it. The wear was right in the hooked places in that traveler. It may be possible we have been running the wrong type of traveler all our lives.

Question: Where does the wear show on that traveler now?

Mr. Price: It does not show wear now. It runs about 100 hours. We change the travelers every time we creel the twister. We do not wear out the travelers.

Question: Does it show any wear on the bottom?

Mr. Price: Very little.

Mr. Williams: Why do you change them if they do not show wear?

Mr. Price: We find they make better yarn if we change that often rather than let them wear out.

Mr. Winget: Another thing. We were making a 4-ounce bobbin. We went to making slightly over an 8-ounce bobbin and did not change the speed of the twister.

Chairman: More than double.

Mr. Winget: Yes, sir. I think you will agree with me it was a harder place to run it, from the fact that we did not change the speed. Another thing you have to consider is that these birds now do not want a knot every fifteen or eighteen or twenty miles, and you have to take that into consideration. They specify a knotless bobbin, and this traveler will help you make a knotless bobbin.

Chairman Dilling: Thank you, Mr. Winget.

We have some other questions but shall not take time to go into them, as we have some other things to take up.

Mr. Winget and I went over to Charlotte one night recently to confer with Mr. E. H. Holt, president of the Southern Textile Association, about programs for the Association meetings. Mr. Holt has been out a great deal recently and said he would not be able to come over here tonight, but he asked me to give you his best wishes for the success of this meeting and to express his regret that he can not be here.

We have had some very valuable discussions tonight, and I wish to thank the gentlemen who have contributed to the success of this meeting by their contributions.

We have to elect some new members of the executive committee of this Division. The present committee consists of W. N. Williams, J. W. Long, H. G. Winget, A. P. Richie, S. M. Gamble and Marshall Dilling. Some of us have been on there long enough to be fired. Nominations are now in order for members of the executive committee.

The following members were nominated and elected as the new executive committee: S. H. Sherman, Gastonia; John W. Long, Gastonia; D. H. Whitener, Gastonia; H. G. Winget, Gastonia; Marshall Dilling, Gastonia (to continue as chairman); George R. Grice, Lincolnton.

Chairman Dilling: Is there anything further any of you want to bring up? If not we will adjourn.

The meeting was adjourned at 10 p. m.

Attendance At Gaston County Meeting

Among those attending the Gaston County meeting of the S. T. A. were the following:

Ashmore, Wm. G., Southern Editor, *Textile World*, Greenville, S. C.

Ballard, Guy C., Section Man, Winget Mill, Gastonia.

Barker, H. B., Overseer, Winget Mill, Gastonia.

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McGee, H. J., Overseer Spinning, Victory Mill, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia.

Morrow, G. F., Twister Tender, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Smyre Station, Gastonia.

Myers, D. A., Overseer Spinning, No. 1 Mill, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia.

Parker, W. F., Overseer Carding, Lincoln Cotton Mills, Southside, N. C.

Parrott, J. K., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., R. No. 1, Arkray.

Price, Earl, Section Man, Victory Station, Gastonia.

Price, R. B., Overseer Spinning and Twisters, Winget Mill, Victory Station, Gastonia.

Ramsey, C. P., Carder and Spinner, Laboratory Cotton Mills, Lincolnton.

Recker, C. W., Finishing Dept., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Smyre Station, Gastonia.

Richie, A. P., Dixon Mills, Inc., Gastonia.

Richie, T. L., Victor Ring Traveler Co., Gastonia.

Roberson, P. G., Gastonia.

Roberts, J. C., United Spinners, Inc., Lowell.

Robinson, V. L., Section Man, Winget Mill, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia.

Royal, B. E., TEXTILE BULLETIN, Charlotte.

Russell, G. R., Rex Spinning Co., Ranlo Station, Gastonia.

Scott, W. A., Second Hand Carding, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Smyre Station, Gastonia.

Scronce, J. E., Overseer Carding, Melville Mills, Lincolnton.

Sherman, S. H., Supt., Trenton Cotton Mills, Gastonia.

Sherrill, T. S., Overseer Spinning, Dixon Mills, Inc., Gastonia.

Short, C. B., Speeding Dept., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Smyre Station, Gastonia.

Starnes, J. F., A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Smyre Station, Gastonia.

Sullivan, R. L., Spinner, Jackson Mills, High Shoals.

Taylor, D. L., Fixer, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Smyre Station, Gastonia.

Taylor, R. L., Second Hand Spooler Room, Winget Mill, Victory Station, Gastonia.

Thomason, F. L., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte.

Thomason, L. A., Jr., Cannon Mills Co.

Thomason, L. W., N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., Charlotte.

Turner, G. C., Supt., Melville Mills, Inc., and Glenn Mfg. Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

Upton, M. U., Spinner, Rudisill Spinning Mills, Inc., Lincolnton.

Whitener, D. H., Supt., Myrtle Mill, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia.

Wilkins, H. P., Fly Frames, A. M. Smyre Mfg. Co., Gastonia.

Williams, W. N., Supt., Rex Spinning Co., Gastonia.

Winget, H. G., Supt., Winget Mill and Victory Mill, Textiles, Inc., Gastonia.

MERIDIAN, MISS.—At the Meridian Hosiery Mills operations are scheduled to get under way this fall. All details looking toward this end are being pushed forward.

The building for this new enterprise is one of the finest and most modern in the United States and will be completely equipped with every modern attachment, officials of the company state. Brouse & Brasfield, of Meridian, Miss., were the architects.

Sixty-eight full-fashioned hosiery machines and auxiliary equipment at an average cost of \$10,000 will constitute the first machinery set-up. The total cost of the building and equipment will be around \$750,000. Between 400 and 500 workers will be given employment in the new hosiery plant, with an annual payroll of around \$400,000.

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Ware Shoals Employees Have Big Barbecue

Ware Shoals, S. C.—An all-day celebration at Boscobel Lake was enjoyed September 18th by over 1,000 employees of the Ware Shoals Manufacturing Company. Games of different kinds were played and the celebration came to a climax with a big barbecue dinner.

The preparation of the barbecue dinner was under the supervision of Roy Ramage with the assistance of a veteran barbecuer, Uncle Heyward, who has been making barbecue dinners for more than 50 years.

A score or more fat hogs were used to provide meat. They were toasted for about 24 hours. Seventy-five gallons of stew were simmered in great washpots at one end of the pit. Early Saturday morning about 75 gallons of tea was prepared and 50 pounds of rice and 30 gallons of cold slaw was made for the dinner. Without doubt, it was the biggest barbecue held in this section in many years.

Cotton Ginned Prior To Sept. 16th 4,266,617 Vs. 3,709,965 Last Year

Washington.—Government reports showed this years large cotton crop was being picked and ginned at a near-record pace.

The Census Bureau announced 4,266,617 running bales had been ginned prior to September 16th. This was the largest total for the date, with one exception, in the thirteen years records have been compiled.

Ginnings in 1925 totalled 4,282,066 bales to September 16th and the year's final out-turn was 16,122,516 bales. In the record crop year of 1927, when 17,755,070 bales were produced, ginnings to mid-September were only 2,509,103 bales.

Ginnings from this year's crop prior to September 16th included 66,126 round bales, counted as half bales, but none of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings to that date a year ago were 3,709,965 running bales, including 49,058 round bales, and to that date two years ago were 2,315,831, including 14,702 round bales.

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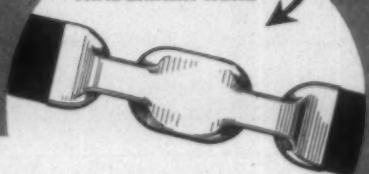


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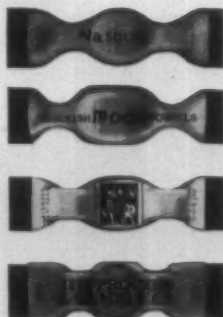
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Modern Looms

Reports from Rumania state that the Tchomlekjdjoglou Weaving Mills in the harbor town of Galatz will be equipped with the new looms and spinning mills will also be built which will carry on business as a separate company under the firm of "Fusul."

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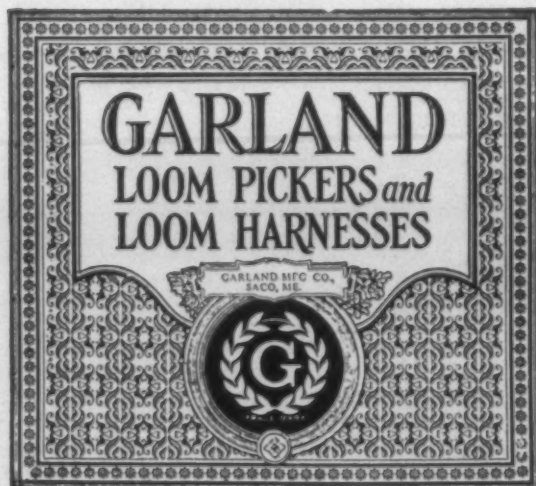
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Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—Continued declines in raw cotton slowed down trading in cotton graw goods markets this week and sales amounted to only a small percentage of production. Prices receded to levels at which the bulk of business the previous week was done.

Sheetings, twills and drills were confined to small orders for quick delivery, prices showing an easier tendency. Fine gray goods in standard construction remained unchanged because more than 80 per cent of mills making these goods curtailed production substantially. Moderate business was done on fancy gray cotton.

Trading in finished goods was moderate. Demand for percales and other wash goods showed improvement and buying of towels, sheets and pillow cases was somewhat better.

Demand for sheetings showed signs of broadening, but individual commitments were small, although aggregate sales were fair. Buyers noted that prices on a number of constructions were stiffening, indicating that mills are rebelling against selling at current levels.

Some interest was shown in twills. The 39-inch 4-yard 67x72s sold in fair-sized quantities at 7c. Trading in the four-leaf twills was light and prices were unchanged. Some interest was shown in osnaburgs, but again failed to measure up to expectations.

The number of orders placed for small amounts of goods lent credence to the belief that stocks in distributors' hands are poorly assorted and that buyers can not put off necessary purchases too long.

The 39-inch 4-yard 80x80s sold at 7c in a small way. The 38½-inch 5.35-yard 64x60s sold at 5½c, one lot of double cuts going at 5½c. Sheetings sold in fair volume but individual commitments were small. A few small orders were written on drills. Twills were in light demand.

Fine combed goods sold in small volume at unchanged prices. Prices in this division seem to be hardening at current level, indicating the effectiveness of the curtailment programs entered upon by a number of plants.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 7/8
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4 1/8
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	7
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 1/4
Denims	15
Brown sheetings, standard	9 3/4
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	6 1/2
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	7 1/8
Staple gingham	12

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

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Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—The resumption of delivery acceptance on old orders, and new business, have now reached the stage where spinners feel they are warranted in expecting to be able to continue operations at about their present rate. This represents a certain degree of stabilization in the yarn industry after a period of several weeks during which production was sharply reduced through lack of new orders and the fear among spinners that customers might prolong postponement of contract deliveries, especially on carded yarns.

It is expected that enlarged demand will be noted next month for both carded and combed numbers, and the next move among spinners will be to increase operations whenever justified by their customers' demand for yarn.

In some instances, inquiries already are in hand which point to covering by customers of their requirements well into the first 1938 quarter. It is asserted by some observers here that yarn bought during the next few weeks will look good to buyers before the time comes for figuring their year-end inventories.

Various buyers report that they are coming to the decision that whether or not cotton keeps on moving lower or not, the price of yarn looks attractive, and this is leading a number of them to consider covering.

Some sources feel that yarn prices are about at their low, unless something very drastic occurs in raw cotton prices, and the fact that spinners are not anxious to continue selling at present levels seems to bear out this opinion. Also, there has been no general recession on the part of the spinners for several weeks, and leading sources claim not to have changed quotations since the release of the government's cotton summary on September 8th.

Southern Single Skeins

8s	20 1/2
10s	20 1/2
12s	21
14s	21 1/2
16s	22
20s	23
24s	24
28s	25
32s	26
36s	27
40s	28

Southern Single Warps

10s	20 1/2
12s	21
14s	21 1/2
16s	22
20s	23
24s	24
28s	25
32s	26
36s	27
40s	28

Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	22
10s	22
12s	22 1/2
14s	23
16s	24
20s	24 1/2
24s	25
28s	26
32s	27
36s	28
40s	29

Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	22
10s	22
12s	22 1/2
14s	23
16s	24
20s	24 1/2
24s	25
28s	26
32s	27
36s	28
40s	29

Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	23
14s	23 1/2
16s	24 1/2
20s	25 1/2
24s	26 1/2

Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	21
10s	22 1/2
12s	23
14s	24
16s	24 1/2
20s	25

Carpet Yarns

Tinged 5-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	19 1/2
Colored stripe, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	22
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	21 1/2

Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	17
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	18
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	19
12s, 2-ply	20
16s, 2-ply	21
20s, 2-ply	22 1/2
30s, 2-ply	27

Southern Frame Cones

8s	20 1/2
10s	20 1/2
12s	21
14s	21 1/2
16s	22
20s	23
24s	24
28s	25
32s	26
36s	27
40s	28

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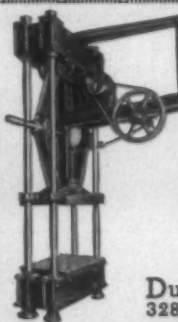
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CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.
Hartsville, S. C.

Textile Operating Executives of Georgia Discuss Slashing and Weaving

(Continued from Page 6)

ness on the left hand side. Therefore, if you have an even number of threads in your warp, and you start drawing on your back harness from the right hand, then you would set your loom so that it would be automatically pick from the right hand, and it would be the front harness you would finish on. If you pull out an extra thread, or a thread is broken out, instead of the weaver putting that thread on the outside of the selvage, put it on the inside next to the body of the cloth.

Chairman Gibson: That would make it run out even. Can we hear from Mr. Steel?

Mr. Steel: I have nothing on that, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Gibson: Has anybody else anything on that? If not, we will go to Question No. 6, which is as follows: "With more shedding on long draft yarn than on ordinary yarn, what is the remedy to overcome this shedding?"

Can we hear from Mr. Steel on that?

Mr. Steel: That's my question, and, believe me, it is some question. Any small favors will be gladly received. I hope somebody will tell us something about it.

Question: That gentleman there (Mr. Parker) said he blew his looms off while running. I was wondering if they had long draft. (Laughter.)

Mr. Philip: Yes. He has long draft.

V. J. Thompson: You make smoother yarn with short draft than you will with long draft. I don't know as you would, if you didn't try to take too much out of it, but whenever a fellow gets long draft, he will start off maybe with 14, and wind up about 18. Naturally you are going to have fuzzier yarn. With long draft you will get more fuzz than with short draft.

Another thing, you cannot use as much humidity on long draft as on short draft. That will cause fuzzy yarn. Whenever you have got fuzzy yarn, you are going to have more shedding than you will have on smooth yarn. That has been my experience with it. We always get more shedding on long draft than we do on short draft.

A Member: I have long draft, and while I do not know how to stop this shedding, I did get some measure of relief by increasing the starch content in my size 8 per cent.

Question: In pounds of starch?

Answer: 8 per cent increase in the weight of starch put in.

Mr. Thompson: I think you have to add more binder to hold those short fibers down.

A Member: It decreased the shedding and increased production. The shedding has been cut about 50 per cent.

Chairman Gibson: Do you have trouble in your spinning room with that shedding?

Answer: It takes possibly 50 per cent more cleaning on long draft.

Chairman Gibson: Did that help you about keeping your looms cleaned up?

Answer: Yes, sir.

Question: What are you running?

Answer: 22½s warp and filling.

Mr. Jackson: We believe we saw some difference there when we changed the base of compound, but you cannot take that too far because you will have hard size. You have to be careful about it.

Question: Do you use any Japan wax?

Answer: Yes.

Allen Jones, Columbus: We have long draft. We have tried loom setting and changing the size starch con-

tent, and I don't know anything else in particular that we have done, perhaps something else, but we have the shedding.

Mr. Thompson: Do you get more shedding on the loom off of the filling or off of the warp?

Allen Jones: You get it off the warp.

Mr. Thompson: I have tried putting heavy paper under the loom so that warp sheddings fell on one side and filling shedding on the other and found that I got just about as much shedding on the filling side as on the warp side.

Chairman Gibson: We will pass to Question No. 7, which is as follows: "Does the bobbin tip support on the loom help prevent the filling breaking at the transfer?"

We talked about the butt of the bobbin awhile ago. Let's talk a little about the tip of the bobbin. Does that tip help to prevent the filling breaking at the transfer? Let's hear from Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Jackson: We asked that question. We have made no actual tests, but we have tried taking the tips off, and recording the filling breaks. We think it does have some effect.

Mr. Stone: I am of the opinion that it is better to have that tip support on. On a long bobbin I think it keeps the bobbin from shifting around. If you haven't this tip you will have trouble about the shuttle spring allowing that bobbin to flop around, and it will break the filling worse. The tip holder will guide that. I think as a whole we get better results with the tip holder on.

Chairman Gibson: Some have a little hammer that comes out and some have a cork tip. Which is the best to use, the cork or the hammer?

Mr. Stone: I would prefer the cork, maybe because I used that a long while. We used both, what we call the cast iron fork, and the cork, but I prefer the cork.

Chairman Gibson: You use a tip that goes under the bobbin, and then the fork, which comes on top of it in order to guide it?

Mr. Stone: Yes, sir. It supports it from the bobbin.

Chairman Gibson: We will go to Question No. 8, which is as follows: "What causes slack or long-sided cloth?"

We will hear from Mr. Jackson on that.

Mr. Jackson: We asked that question, too. We would like to know what causes it.

Chairman Gibson: Explain to us just what you mean by long-sided cloth.

Mr. Jackson: Well, you roll it out on the floor, and one side will vary from the other. It seems like it is a funny thing to say in the meeting, "long-sided cloth," but that expresses it. We wanted to know what has been done to prevent it. When the filling is not made perpendicular to the warp, I believe you will get that condition any time, and it has got to be at right angles to make it work. Several things will probably cause that. Everything has got to be on the same plane, or it will lay longer on one side. We have wondered if there is anything that can be given us as a cause of that long-sided cloth.

Chairman Gibson: Have you done all of the things you know to do to overcome it?

Mr. Jackson: Yes. If you put it all in the same plane, as close as we can get it around, straight across the warp, still we get it.

Question: You have a regular sand roller?

Mr. Jackson: Yes, and we have done everything that we can think of, and we can't eliminate it.

Question: Did you ever check to see if you have one roller that is not on the same plane on the same loom?

Mr. Jackson: We have found the same condition off

of one loom. The reason we have asked that question is that we wanted to know if anybody has had that trouble, and the different things that they have done to correct it, that possibly we have not done.

Question: Is that an X Model?

Mr. Jackson: An E Model.

Mr. Stone: I think the suggestion of having the loom properly set is a good one in this connection. Many times the head of our beam may not be perfectly true, allowing a little variation in our yarn. Anything that will give us extra friction on our yarn will bring it about. I think sometimes it may come from our slasher room. While everything is hot, naturally the yarn stretches. Anything that gives extra friction on our warp will enter into that. It is mighty hard to keep the friction on the warp where it will be uniform all the time.

Allen Jones: I have had a lot of trouble with that. When the cloth is laid out on the floor it will bow and it will be on what we call the bias. It seems that it won't be straight and it is very objectionable.

Mr. Walker: There are several things that contribute to making slack sided cloth. We had at one time a great number of looms in our plant making bias or long-sided cloth. We now inspect regularly each month at least one roll from every loom. We use a table about the length of that table there and if we find any bow in the cloth we check back on that loom. Occasionally the weavers are not careful to see that that traverse is wound out absolutely true. That has been our main trouble.

Mr. Elliott: I would like to hear from some one as to what causes filling to break and catch up, making a thin place, and the loom run on.

Chairman Gibson: Possibly Mr. Stone can tell us. He can tell us pretty nearly everything about everything.

Mr. Stone: It is right hard to tell all about anything. That condition exists right along. You will find, if you have got too much friction on your filling, naturally it comes off a little easier and catches up. A good many of our manufacturers are finding that weavers are weaving cloth wider than it should be. The waste and fly will make it pull out. How to cure that I am not able to say. We have worked on it and eliminated it to a great extent.

Chairman Gibson: Has anybody else any explanation? If not, is there any question that anyone would like to ask that has not been discussed or brought out? We want to give you an opportunity for just a few minutes.

A Member: About that slack, one thing might help. The washer that fits between the cloth roll and the other will drop out, and the fixer will come along and not look to see if it is out, and we sometimes find when we inspect our looms that the washer is on one end and not on the other. When we get our roller in line with the sand roll, we find it helps.

A Member: I want to know which gives the best results, battery fillers, or weavers doing both jobs, and which is the most economical?

Mr. Rogers: We find that battery fillers are more economical.

Mr. Elliott: We do it both ways. Where the stand of looms is small we find that it is better to let the weaver do both jobs, as there is a tendency for the weaver and battery filler to get in each other's way when both are used. On a larger stand of looms we use a battery hand.

A Member: On a large stand of looms we use battery fillers. On a small stand of looms we let the weavers fill the batteries.

Allen Jones: I think that's the best way to do it. On a large stand of looms it is more economical to have battery fillers, but on a small stand of looms we had rather have the weavers do it.

Mr. Purvis: We use battery fillers.

Question: How many looms have you to a stand.

Mr. Purvis: It depends on the construction we have.

Chairman Gibson: Are there any other questions? If not, gentlemen, I wish to thank you for your co-operation in this discussion. It is a pleasure to have been with you. I hope we will bear in mind these questions and come here with open minds to get something out of them. It is just like the fellow who said "You bring one good thought to a meeting and carry away a dozen."

The meeting was adjourned at 1 p. m.



Kannapolis Y Girls All-Star Soft Ball Team, composed of girls from families of cotton mill workers.

Gastonia Mill Supply Moves Into New Home

Removal of the Charlotte branch office of the Gastonia Mill Supply Company from its temporary quarters in the Independence Building to its new home in the Court Arcade Building at 721 East Trade street was announced recently.

The Charlotte branch office was opened last May. I. L. Arden is its manager. It employs a staff of 25 persons.

The show rooms in the new home are ideally arranged for displaying products for which it is the distributor. On display is a complete unit of Round Oak heating and air conditioning, and a Carrier air conditioned and heating unit.

Gastonia Mill Supply serves as distributor for Round Oak and Carrier products in 20 counties in North Carolina and South Carolina, including the following: Mecklenburg, Gaston, Cleveland, Union, Rowan, Stanly, Richmond, Burke and Caldwell. Its territory extends from Shelby to Rockingham and from Statesville to Spartanburg.

The Charlotte branch maintains a service department and a large warehouse for the convenience of its customers. The firm has its home office in Gastonia, where it has been in business for 30 years. It became distributor of air conditioning and heating units last May. W. D. Anderson of Gastonia is its president.

Textile Institute Set for October 27th

The annual convention of the Cotton-Textile Institute will be Held October 27th at New York City, according to a report obtained from W. M. McLaurine, of Charlotte, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

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Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

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Consider Dissolution of Bobo Mill

Spartanburg, S. C.—Stockholders of the Bobo weaving mills will consider a resolution for dissolution of the concern at a call meeting September 27th, it is announced.

The stockholders will also consider, as a part of the dissolution resolution, a proposal that its affairs be liquidated and the charter surrendered.

Warns Against Moist Cotton

Clemson, S. C.—B. E. G. Prichard, assistant extension agronomist, said cotton with excessive moisture has caused cotton seed crushers to "cut the price on cotton seed and in many places are threatening to quit buying until conditions are improved."

He asserted that "if this situation is to improve, the farmer must use extreme care in the harvesting of his cotton or the seed will be a total loss as well as the lint badly damaged."

Under extreme moisture conditions due to recent heavy rains, the agronomist said that it was "absolutely necessary to store the cotton in a house where it can be turned and aired out. This may necessitate a little more work but will prevent serious losses in seed and lint values."

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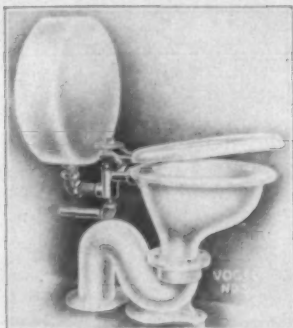
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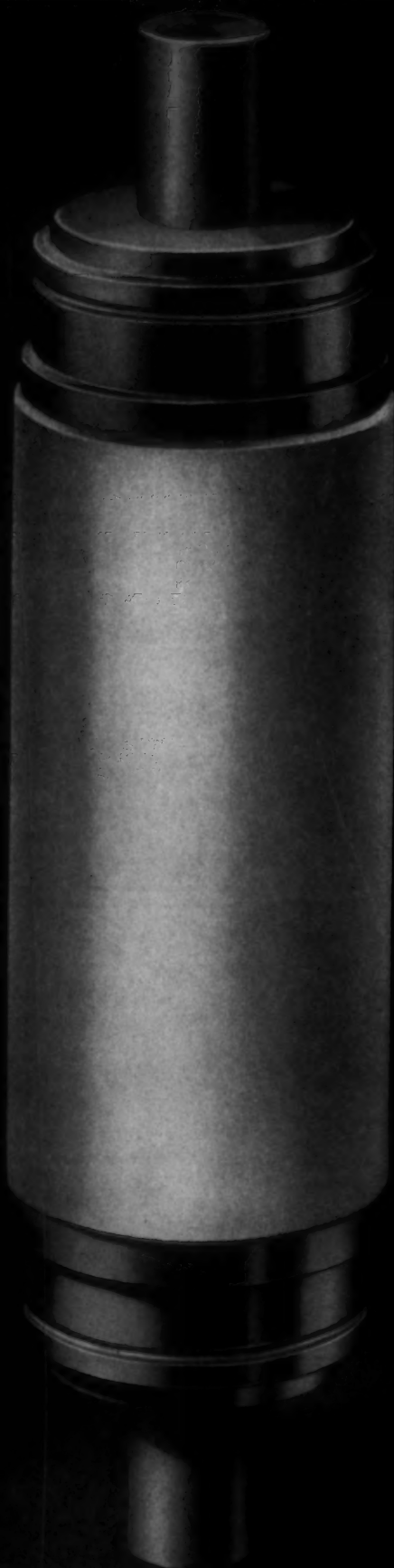
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